

the Tribunal of Last Resort, has declared the late system of military law, and the Courts Martials held under it, to be illegal and a violation of the charter; so that Louis Phillip has now no resource but to abandon his present system, and allow his ministers, and officers to be impeached, or attempt still to rule by the sword alone, and submit to the inevitable consequences.

For this important information we are indebted to the Standard newspaper, which, in a second edition dated the 11th inst. at midnight, and forwarded here to its agent, Mr. M'Phun, thus details the recent judicial proceedings in the French Capital.—

Standard Office, Midnight, Saturday.

SPECIAL EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The State of Siege declared illegal by the Court of Cassation.

We have just received by Extraordinary Express, the Paris Journals of yesterday, which contain important news. The Court of Cassation has decided in the case of Geoffroy, the painter, who appealed from the sentence of the First Council of War, that the whole proceeding was null and void; that the second Council of War, in decreasing their competency to try ordinary cases, have violated Act 53 of the Charter, and the sentence is therefore squashed and Geoffroy is recommended to take his trial before the ordinary tribunals.

The strength of the different parties in France is therefore now about to be put to the proof. The Ministers must either follow up the present system, *couste qu'couste*, or there will be a total change of administration, and the war or movement party will come into power.

In a few days we may expect important events to take place in France.

(From our Parisian Correspondent.)

Paris, Friday night, June 29.

I am aware at the time I write that you cannot possibly receive this letter in time for your first or second Editions of Saturday, but I send it if you nevertheless, it is of some importance.

The Court of Cassation has decided that the State of Siege is illegal; that the individuals brought before the military tribunals cannot be tried by them, that the sentence Geoffroy has been illegally tried, and the Ordinance signed by the Minister of the Interior, are therefore illegal!!!

This is the most important event which has happened for many years—and of other matters and things I shall not say a word. God knows where it will end.

From the *Messenger des Chambres.*

The Decree of the Court of Cassation has changed all the Cabinet combinations. We expect with importance the decision of the King in the new composition of the Council.

We may now expect, by every mail, the most interesting and important news from France. Louis Phillip's reign is near at an end, if it is not already ended! At length the Scotch Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons, and needs read a first time in the House of Lords where its second reading is to take place to-day. It will likely be passed with great expedition, as there will be no attempts materially to alter it. The question of the Scotch Reform Bill, Sir Hugh Broughs and Counties has been entirely withdrawn, a fact most gratifying to the people of Scotland.

The motion for giving separate Members to Orkney and Shetland, was opposed by the Lord Advocate and pressed to a division.

An interesting and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on Thursday last, on the subject of sacrificed Poland; and it must be gratifying indeed to the people of this country at large, to witness the spirit of generous indignation in which the brutal tyranny of Russia was exclaimed against by Members of almost every shade of opinion. As the *London Times*, says a great deal has been gained by the discussion of Thursday evening. The manifestation of feeling, and the universal, and the part of Members having any pretence to character, as friends of national liberty; and the language employed to illustrate their sense of the atrocities committed by Nicholas and his agents, in the violation of all laws, civil and sacred, and the oppression, not for the punishment, and lastly for the extermination of the glorious people of Poland—was of a nature to make a tyrant wince from the lash of freedom, and gnaw his bloody sceptre in despair. Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Inglis it is true, expressed no sympathy with those noble sentiments which did so

much honour to the great bulk of the House of Commons. But it was not expected of them. They belong not to the England of 1832."

Assuredly they do not; but nineteen twentieths of our whole population belong to the England of 1834—

wherever they exist, and deems it the best morality to speak of these at all times as they deserve, without any sophomantic jingling of terms, or any dread of danger from a bold and judicious use of the language of humanity and sound policy, in reference to Poland, while Russia, and the powers that act in concert with her, must be spurred on by it to the adoption of those extreme measures which they have long so evidently had in contemplation. The European war, as we had long predicted, seems now to be almost inevitable. But, with France ranged along with us on the side of liberty, we have nothing to fear from such an alternative.

It is our duty to stand up to assist us in the very calamities of the despotism of France, and in a general political resurrection of the long-oppressed countries of the Continent, we shall obtain a guarantee of future peaceful relations, of friendly commercial intercourse, and of consequent national safety and prosperity. We as well as other European nations, will never be safe until we drive the Russian barbarians back to their native north, from the Baltic, the Black Sea, and Persia; and therefore, perhaps, the sooner that matters come to this issue, the better. The Emperor, the *Porte* retrieved from her present half vassalage, the *Porte* rendered paramount in the Black Sea, and Greece made really independent, and strong in the Mediterranean, Russia would then be a vulture with its talons broken,—incapable of annoying us in the East, or arresting the progress of freedom in Europe.

Earl Grey, now that the triumph of Reform has freed him from all his late trammels, appears disposed to act with the spirit and decision becoming a really patriotic Minister of his country. He has dispatched his son-in-law, Lord Durham, on a special mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, and, both from the character of the Noblemen thus selected, and the nature of his instructions, we are fully favoured to expect a favourable Premier's future foreign policy. Let us trust that in this we shall not be disappointed. War to his country at present would be a great evil; but not so much as the state of contemptible impotency, in which we have continued ever since the late French and Belgian Revolutions, with the continental despots insulting and injuring us on all hands, and our commerce and prosperity dwindling altogether away as a natural consequence.

Don Pedro is generally believed to have reached the coast of Portugal, and effected a landing, almost without opposition, a little below Lisbon. This is highly probable, as it is now generally supposed that he left on the 11th ult., and therefore had sufficient time to reach Lisbon at the date to which the report of his landing bears reference. The neutrality of Spain being effectually secured by the prompt and vigorous measures of our Government, Don Pedro is quite sure of success, with only his rufianly brother to oppose him. A Russian fleet is said to be in sail for Spain, with a view to the execution of certain schemes of the continental despots, as regards Don Pedro's expedition. This is extremely probable, and we may take into view the movements of the same despots in reference to Italy, Holland and Germany. But they are a little too late. They are only hastening forward the men of their own destruction.

An advance of a million of Exchequer Bills, has been made by Government to the sufferers by the late insurrection in Jamaica. As the destruction of property was upwards of two millions, this relief will be very extensive and felt. Relief in the shape of modification of certain duties upon West India produce, would have produced a tenfold more beneficial effect.

The Hon. Chief Justice, has been pleased to ap Thomas M' Nutt, of Malpeque, Gentleman, a petitioner for taking Affidavits to hold bail; and in answer to the Court, in an act pending in His Majesty's Supreme Court of this Island, to say—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

August 11, 1832.

Halifax papers have been received, which contain extracts from British papers as late as the 4th ult. Some of the particulars will be found in our columns.

The News from France is of a very interesting nature. This country seems to be upon the eve of another important change. It is considered that Louis Phillip's reign is nearly at an end, if not already ended. The state of siege has been declared illegal by the Court of Cassation, in the case of Geoffroy the Painter, the sentence is therefore quashed.

It is generally believed that Don Pedro has effected a landing in Portugal; his success is confidently asserted. It appears that the neutrality of Spain in this affair is secured by our Government.

The subject of the sacrificed Poles was discussed in the House of Commons in a very animated manner, and a very general sympathy expressed by the House of Commons, in the case of Geoffroy of Russia, towards that brave people was marked with very strong language. Such is the existing state of affairs that it is said a European War is almost inevitable.

The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons, and one reading in the House of Lords.

One fourth of the population of New York, have fled from the city on account of the Cholera, the following account is up to the 26th ult.—

Board of Health, *New York*, July 26.

Report of cases for 24 hours, ending Thursday, 26 o'clock, M.

City practice	New Cases.	Deaths.
Bellevue	133	44
Harlem	14	4
Yorkville	2	1
	2	3
Total	141	52

It will be observed in another column of this paper, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Island, has appointed, and intends further to appoint Commissioners for taking affidavits and special bail, in cases depending in the Supreme Court. This is a matter of no small importance to the public, as hitherto, Suitors have been compelled to travel upwards of 100 miles before they could obtain the process of the Court, and when arrested, if in order to try the question, to put in special Bail, which inconvenience and expense will be saved, as they can in the first instance swear their affidavits before the Commissioner, who will forward it to town, or if the party may wish, he can send it to his Attorney forthwith. As regards the putting in Special Bail, similar application may be made to the Commissioner, who is furnished with sufficient information how to act in the duties of his office.

To our Correspondent VERITAS.—His Communication on the Escheat question shall appear in our next number.

The Steam Boat POCAHONTAS arrived with the mail from Pictou yesterday. Cabin passenger, Rev Mr. Black—One in the Steerage.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The "ank in Halifax opened for the week, on Tuesday, and 127.

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